

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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## CURRENT COMMENT

BY FREDERIC HEATH.

It is reported that Maxim Gorky is dying of tuberculosis in Paris.

Big Socialist gains are reported from the local elections in France.

Judge Richard Winsor, Socialist member of the Seattle school board, has been chosen president of that body.

In the parliamentary elections in Italy the Socialists have put forward nearly 300 candidates. An extension of the franchise will aid the Socialists in bringing out a large vote.

At a Tom Mann meeting in New York, W. D. Haywood declared that he would never again participate in political action. His retirement from the party by party action seems now in order, if the party respects its own principles.

To the Akron, O., Socialists goes the credit for the defeat of a rich man's charter which the old party "reformers" tried to foist on the people. It was like the rest of the attempts from such sources, being designed to take away from the people as much democracy as possible under guise of "business efficiency."

Well done, Akron.

When Marx died it meant the end of revolutionary Socialism. When Liebknecht died the end had surely come. And now with Bebel's death capitalism repeats the old verdict. Yet subconsciously the world is pretty well aware that Socialism still lives and grows more vital every day. Too bad to disappoint the rascals of society, but the trouble is that the working class has begun to think of its own interests.

The Common Cause, which seeks to find a necessary place in the capitalist arrangement by attacking Socialism through a cloak of churhianity and "morality," but whose editors would probably all be struck dead if a Christ did return, is featuring a series of articles under the heading "Little

Condensed space was given in the daily press to the statement that August Bebel, the great German Socialist, recently deceased, was comparatively speaking, a wealthy man, his "private fortune," as it was called, amounting to some \$150,000. This sum, the dispatches went on to say, was not the result of his own business ability, but came to him in the form of gifts from his admirers as a tribute to his power and uncompromising championship of Socialism.

The statement in this form leaves an excellent opportunity for the indirect insinuation that Bebel was in the movement for what was in it in the way of private accumulation; that he "made a good thing" out of his Socialism. But it is only one-half of the story. The other half, we venture to predict, will receive no such publicity.

That is, Bebel left practically all he was possessed of to the propaganda of the Socialist movement. He held back but a few thousands, and these went as legacies to the German Socialist press, the papers being specified by the testator. What Bebel got from Socialism in the form of money, he gave back to it, withholding nothing. And into the same cause he threw the life effort of more than a half century.

Still, if this fact is mentioned, it could with a little skillful manipulation, also be made to appear morally reprehensible. Bebel left nothing whatever to his family, thus proving that Socialists are opposed to this institution. Neither did he leave a single cent to "charity" or what the reformers call "social uplift," or to church missions, or any other so-called "deserving object." It should not be at all difficult to find pretexts for condemning any man who leaves his money for the express purpose of taking a parting-sigh at the damageable capitalist system which he had fought so strenuously against all his life.—New York Call.

BERLIN, Germany.—Arrangements are now going on in the Social-Democratic party throughout Germany in preparation for the national congress that will be held in Jena early to September. The method by which the German Socialists lay the foundation for the work of such a congress forms a splendid example of the systematic democracy and scholarship so characteristic of the great German movement.

The program for the congress, with the reports of the various lines of activity, have been before the membership for several weeks. "Geo" meetings have been held in all the larger cities and smaller gathering places, in which the question to come before the congress was discussed. At these meetings champions of opposite sides of debatable subjects are selected who present carefully prepared studies of their positions. A general discussion then follows and full reports of such meetings appear in all the German Socialist papers.

Editorials and contributions by specialists in the fields covered by debate appear in the party organs and are reproduced in condensed form by other Socialist publications. Resolutions expressing the opinions of mass meetings and party organizations are drawn up and forwarded to the congress. In this manner the voice of the entire membership makes itself felt before action is taken, instead of waiting to vote "Yes" or "No" upon propositions decided upon without consideration in the congress.

One of the subjects that will come before the Jena congress is that of methods of meeting the problem of the unemployed. The proposed general strike for the suffrage in Prussia will also be considered.

Problems of Married Life." Shocking! The very idea of even hinting that present day married life under commercial auspices has any problems! Monstrous! Capitalism does not permit a growing fraction of the people to even think of marriage, but, of course, that is not a problem.

When Socialist compromise is thought of by our bourgeois friends they always have in mind a departure from the idea of violence, whereas it would be the worst compromise on our part to turn to such a channel. Violence in this sense would be reaction, the departure from headwork and scientific planfulness to blind and impotent passion and unreason. Merely violence is a pitiful brittleness in comparison with the grandeur of the purpose to reconstruct society according to the Socialist ideas. Yet to some small minds a barricade looks bigger than a hinge in the economic structure. Such valiant souls would bring about an amelioration of all the workingman's woes by making faces at a policeman.

Some of these capitalist party politicians when they get elected to judgeships certainly make great displays of ignorance, and worse. Now comes a capitalist judge, one Common Pleas Judge Wade Cushing, and asserts that "the great increase in the number of criminals coming to Cincinnati is due to the spread of Socialism." How they like to put their own crimes over on us! If the reasoning of this wiseacre were correct Socialism would roll up tremendous majorities in all the criminal districts of the large cities. But it doesn't. It



BEBEL, GERMANY'S WONDROUS WOOD TURNER

gets its votes in the wards where the working class lives, the class

that does the work. The criminal districts can always be counted on

to vote almost solidly the old party tickets, and especially when some

## HARDIE LIFTS LID OF RULING CLASS IMMORALITY

LONDON, England.—Controversy reigned in the camp of the followers of Home Secretary McKenna, following the sensational attack upon him by James Keir Hardie, Socialist member of the British parliament, in a pamphlet entitled "The Queenie Girl Case."

If confection reigns, it was threefold during when The Daily Citizen, the Socialist and Labor paper, published the entire pamphlet on the first page.

The case is better known as "the Piccadilly flat case." A flat run by a woman known to the police as "Queenie Gerald" was arrested as a procress. Search of her place revealed the names of prominent politicians, including, it is said, certain members of parliament.

Hardie had the woman been arrested, until the police dropped it like a hot potato. Strange rumors that pressing of the case would lead to a scandal of such dimensions that it would threaten the government, began to circulate. Two or three references, mysterious and veiled, were made to the matter before parliament. But in some manner they were brushed aside and hushed.

Efforts to compel the police to deal

The Socialists in Greece cast 26,000 votes at the last election and have three members of parliament.

with the woman as is usually the case in such matters, were unavailing. It is now pretty definitely understood that there is an organized movement to suppress the matter.

Hardie Tells Story.

The article by Keir Hardie, dealing with the matter, is as follows:

"Queenie Gerald is not to be prosecuted on the charge of being a procress. The evidence, says Mr. McKenna, is incomplete. The letters, with one exception, that of the tout Morris, who had fled the country, are never signed in the handwriting of the writer. They are fancy names which are attached to the letters. The letters 'no doubt' indicate a desire on the part of persons unknown that Gerald should procure innocent persons to cover her. But she never did." How does Mr. McKenna know that? Why does he make that bold, unqualified statement on a matter of so great importance without producing evidence in its support? None of the girls found in the flat were innocent. But has Queenie Gerald made her surroundings and acquired her jewelry, of all—fabulous price out of three or four sold girls, two of them, by the way, if not three, at the time of the raid, being encincted and within a few weeks of their confinement? Is it a likely tale? Was it for such that the flat was decked with 16 dozen Arums? Was the hot scented bath prepared, that the whips and lashes, reminiscent of oriental orgies, were

provided? That looks like a tale which might be told with credit to the marines.

Try Other Charges.

"Oh, but says Mr. McKenna, the dupe of her touts were told that she would procure virgins for them, and they gave her large sums of money for that purpose, but she never did. Marvelous! If that statement be true, why is the woman not being prosecuted as a swindler or a thief? Is the law so ignorant that it can not touch this woman at any point? In addition to the names of persons unknown, there have in their possession, bags, handbooks and diaries round about the flat. These contain full names, perhaps also addresses. Ah, but says the Home Secretary, McKenna, these are in the handwriting of the woman, and are therefore valueless as evidence. Isn't it wonderful? Cinquevall isn't in it with our amazing home secretary.

The letters are of no use, because they do not contain real names. In the handwriting of the writer, when the real names are found they are no use as evidence because they are in the woman's handwriting.

"Suppose this had been a charge against a number of strike leaders, or militant suffragettes, does any one doubt that the abh. met at Scotland Yard would have somehow brought the letters and the ledgers, and the diaries, together, and by piecing the evidence hit by hit, would have discovered the identity of the writers of the

letters? Does any one doubt it, I ask?

But in either of those cases there would not have been any prince foreigner, or course, or Sandhurst cadet among the letter writers.

Appeal to Labor.

"Let the labor organizations demand that this woman shall be put on trial for procuration. Mr. Travers Humphreys says the evidence to justify that belief does exist, and James Allian Lewis appears to agree. Let the churches speak out; the case is well within the sphere of their work. Let temperance societies and kindred organizations do the same. Let the press speak out. Three hundred and fifty thousand fallen women on the streets of Great Britain! And the late Queen Victoria told us 'The Bible is the secret of England's greatness. Greatness!—\$50,000 fallen women, all of them somebody's lassies! Five hundred thousand fresh cases of the most serious forms of venereal disease every year—500,000! That is worse than the drink evil.'

Immune from exposure the real root of the disease will be untouched.

Demand for Prosecution.

"My task is done. I do not stop to apportion blame for what has happened. Mr. McKenna appears anxious and willing to defend everything done in connection with the case, while disclaiming any interference in his own department. My contention, having regard to the facts, is that there is

no proof that the woman was a professed procress, and the triini and the relatives connected therewith would

not only strike terror into the heart of every soul to London, young and old,

but would be valuable in educating

public opinion on the moral depths of

degradation which exists in London,

and on the powerful and far reaching

agencies which are at work to lure

our maidens from the paths of virtue,

and would probably lead to a

strengthening of the law for dealing

with the evil. So long as the mao is

police, on which to base a charge of prosecution against Queenie Gerald and those who paid her large sums of money for her services, for course, or Sandhurst cadet among the letter writers.

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The medical profession is thoroughly alarmed. They know what that means to the coming generations. Bombard Mr. McKenna with petitions and resolutions calling upon him to institute proceedings against Queenie Gerald charging her with procress.

Forget the 'prince'—there is

very likely none such in the case,

and the duke, who every one believes

is in the case, and the Sandhurst

cadet who is known to be in the case. These, if they exist, must take their chance."

In accordance with that fundamental democracy of which so much is preached and so little practiced by other parties, but which is the first principle of Social-Democracy, the blanks for suggestions as to nominations have been sent out and the branch will suggest the names that it desires to see upon the ticket next spring for all city officials, for aldermen, for large and for its own ward aldermen.

These blanks are to be returned

early in October and they will then be held, awaiting all resignations, and subject to general consideration and discussion by the membership. Then all those who remain upon the ticket will be again sent out for a general referendum vote of all Social-Democrats. The result of this vote will determine who will receive the Socialist vote at the primary and the succeeding election.

In the meantime, an active educational and organizational campaign through the county will be carried on.

This was decided upon at a meeting of the county organization committee Friday night.

At this time a general distribution of literature and other work in the spreading of Socialist thought and the organization of Socialist workers was adopted.

The old "Bund's Brigade" that did

so much to put Milwaukee on the map as the strongest Socialist city in the country is going to get into action.

A little later a campaign of speaking will be conducted, reaching

all parts of the county and laying the

foundation for the electoral battle

that will follow the calling of the election.

(Continued to 4th page.)

## PROF. THOROLD ROGERS AND "THE GOLDEN AGE OF LABOR"

is and the principles it advocated has proven very helpful in the labor movement, for his "Six Centuries of Work and Wages" provided a store of incontrovertible fact from which the workers can draw both inspiration and knowledge to aid them in their upward struggle.

No country in the world, except England, possessed such a wealth of material from which the historian could draw to tell the story of labor's rise and decline, nor from which such a history could be compiled. This material was in the form of accounts kept by the old masters, laborers and apprentices, and covered a period of six hundred years, from the beginning of the twelfth to the beginning of the eighteenth century. And it was to this treasure house that Thorold Rogers turned in his search for truth and data concerning the condition of labor, and nowhere else could he have found so much material of a pure and truly trustworthy in its character. The old-time scriveners, clerks, like lotus, lay down with penmanship care in their medieval Latin, each item of debt and credit, little thought that they were supplying material for modern investigation, and had no thought other than to make their accounts balance. What they did, therefore, for history was unconsciously done, and consequently must be re-

garded as being absolutely incontrovertible, making another argument in favor of the reliability of Thorold Rogers' investigation and conclusion.

It took him twenty years of patient labor to collect his material and compile it with methodical care in his great work in six volumes, entitled "History of Agriculture and Prices," and less comprehensively in his single volume, "Six Centuries of Work and Wages." It is from this latter work that the following facts are gleaned and summarized, altogether too briefly, concerning the importance of the information.

Labor conditions in England at the beginning of the twelfth century were similar to the labor conditions elsewhere, and the history of the one is the history of the other, with little or no variation, hence when the condition of the English worker is known, the condition of his contemporary is known also. To begin with, the lord of the manor, born of the serf could attend to his lord's needs, and if this entailed loss to the serf he was granted relief in the form of bread and beer at the close of the harvest. Such were his privileges, and the conditions under which he worked when the twelfth century dawned.

Skilled labor, as we understand it, was almost unknown. Rough carpenter work was performed by the agricultural laborer, and spinning and weaving were done by the female workers in their cottages or the sites where they lived in which bore that name.

The product of both was of the coarsest kind and but scantily supplied even when conditions were most favorable. Labor's income, at this time, was a bare subsistence, although that seemed to be assured. Between the years 1150 and 1321 there was a famine, and the income of the laborer, as a consequence, fell below the subsistence point, but after the latter it gradually rose until it

rose with increasing rapidity. This visitation fell upon the country during the middle of the fourteenth century, and its ravages were felt mostly by the workers, and as a consequence their number decreased to such an extent that to carry on agricultural

work required the labor of the serf,

the serf, born of the serf, born of the serf before the serf could attend to his lord's needs, and if this entailed loss to the serf he was granted relief in the form of bread and beer at the close of the harvest. Such were his privileges, and the conditions under which he worked when the twelfth century dawned.

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## WISCONSIN'S CONVICT LABOR

National Free Labor Association  
832-834 Broadway, New York.  
(TO THE EDITOR.)

Dear Sir:—By a law passed at the recent session of the South Carolina legislature, the hosiery manufacturer who has the contract for convict labor at the state penitentiary at Columbia must remove by the first of November. The law was passed because the legislature of even so backward a state as South Carolina did not think it right that convicts should compete with women workers in the hosiery mills or that convicts should be employed at work which would be useless to them when released. This action was taken although the contract still had several years to run.

In Wisconsin, which as Mr. La Follette is never tired of repeating is the pioneer progressive state, the same situation exists as in South Carolina—most of the convicts at Waupun being leased to the Paramount Knitting Co., a half-million dollar corporation which manufactures hosiery—but in spite of the fact that its contract expires next January and as is well known will be renewed by a Complaisant Board of Control unless the legislature steps in and prevents, no action whatever was taken at the recent session to get the corporation out of the state institution.

Senator La Follette's very backward views on the convict labor question are shown in the enclosed extracts from his many oral messages as governor. In one breath he states that the convicts should be employed at something that will enable them to make a living when released and in the next congratulates the state on having signed a contract with a hosiery manufacturer. Doesn't he know that only women work at hosiery making in free plants? It is safe to say he is the only prominent public man who thinks that experience shows the contract system to be the best form of prison labor.

Yours truly,  
N. F. L. A.  
By Wm. Phillips, Sec'y.

(Enclosure)

Senator La Follette and Contract Convict Labor Extract from One of His Messages as Governor of Wisconsin to the Legislature—Update on the Contract System.

The subject of prison labor continues to present an unsolved problem. The contract under which the labor of the prisoners at Waupun was employed expired Dec. 31, 1912.

The Board of Control in view of the present conflict between public sentiment and public interest has deferred action in the matter of New Contracts pending some determination.

It is essential for their own welfare that prisoners shall be employed. It is equally important that they may be employed in work of their own choice and equal to the work available in that employment, when discharged from prison.

Wherever they do in this line of work while in prison, who are employed, and those who are not, are employed outside.

To find the prisoner-to-labor, which does not compete with an outside employment, to compete him to the outside, is the one and only service at the end of his term of imprisonment. Experience has shown that they can be employed with best results to all concerned if they are given the opportunity.

It logically follows that by this means wage earners are brought most directly into competition with prison labor. It seems unnecessary to say that the labor of the convicts, or of men scarcely sufficient to equip the ordinary factory, can exercise much influence upon either the wages of workmen or

the price of products under existing conditions. At present, however, the former contractors under temporary arrangements pending legislative action. In the course of such action it is probable that new contracts under the most favorable terms and conditions possible.

Jan. 13, 1913. Wm. Phillips, Sec'y.

La Follette an Upholder of Convict Convict Labor—Extract from One of His Messages as Governor of Wisconsin.

During the session term the old contract for the performance of convict labor and a new contract was made by which the earning power of each prisoner has been increased fifteen cents per day. This is the result of the increase in the cost of living about \$2,000 per month. The new contract necessitated a charge in employment tax, but the amount of the tax is not necessary to reach their highest earning capacity at the new occupation.

Conditions are urged by labor unions to the effect that the state should not enter into any other contract where the products of such labor go into open market in competition with labor power. While the state is justified in making the arrangement, it would merit thoughtful consideration. It would seem that the amount of the products of the state's convict labor is not so great as to compete with the state for such employment, cannot appreciably affect the scale of wages in any outside employer. But the important consideration is this: that the state has the responsibility to discharge to those detained in these institutions and to society with respect to them, a responsibility which may be restored to self-respecting citizenship. They must be given work, hence the state must be part of the task of the state and to the people to maintain government in ways which will aid them to find a place in the world when they go back to it.

Message of Gov. La Follette to the Legislature—Jan. 13, 1913. Wm. Pub. Docs. (1913-1408) Vol. 1. Pp. 61-62.

TO TEST BAD LAW.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Representatives of the Socialist party have consulted an attorney with a view of filing a suit in court to test the constitutionality of the "nonpartisan" ballot law. The announcement was made by W. J. Van Esen, the Socialist party's candidate for mayor.

There has been a general expectation in political circles since the decision of Judge Van Sweringen of Fayette county, declaring the "nonpartisan" legislation unconstitutional, that somebody would institute a proceeding to obtain a decision from the Allegheny county courts, but until today there had been no intimation that the move would be made by the Socialists.

In regard to the proposed test of the "nonpartisan" ballot law, Van Esen says:

"Having filed with the county commissioners a petition to have my name printed on the Socialist primary ballot for the office of mayor of Pittsburgh and as the county commissioners have expressed their intention of having only 'nonpartisan' ballot printed, which is in compliance with a recent enactment of the state assembly, I, therefore, on behalf of the Socialist party's candidates for the offices affected by the 'nonpartisan' act want tested in court and declared unconstitutional.

"In case we find what we consider to be sufficient grounds to attack said act, suit will be filed at the earliest date for the specific purpose of finding as to whether class election laws are constitutional."

Out of every mass of men you have a certain number whose object is to make money. And they do make it, make it by all sorts of unfair ways, chiefly by the weight and force of money itself, or what is called the power of capital; that is to say, the power which money, once obtained, has over the labor of the poor, so that the capitalist can take all it produces to himself except the laborer's food. This is the modern *Judas* way of "carrying the bag, and bearing what we put therein."—John Ruskin.

"The Merchant calls it Profit

And he works the other eye;

The Banker calls it Interest;

And he borrows a gaudy sign.

The Landlord calls it Rent;

As he tucks it in his bag;

But the good old honest Burglar,

He simply calls it SWAG."

(SEE PAGE 4)

## OUR YOUNG FOLKS

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tangled so as to prevent the tree from falling. If so, it passes the tree by. It can cut down a tree four inches thick in an hour. Beavers frequently fell trees from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter, and Mr. Mills has a beaver-cut stump thirty-four inches across. By way of climax, he adds that he once saw one three and a half feet in diameter. When the tree is about to fall the beaver thumps loudly on the ground with its tail to warn other workers to get out of the way. Occasionally a wood chopper is caught and killed by the tree it has cut, but not oftener than human axmen. One autumn the harvest of single large colony numbered 448 trees, making a pile four feet high and 90 feet in circumference.

The author of this interesting book tells how one time he caught three baby beavers and prevented their getting to the water. Presently the mother came to the rescue and tried to attract his attention by floating near him in a terribly crippled condition. When this ruse failed she struggled out on land and set up a tumbling and rolling so close to him that she actually fooled him into thinking he could catch her for examination. While she was dodging the youngsters were escaping into the river. Mother beaver instantly recovered, and as she dived gave the water a scornful whack with her tail."

I believe that the author does not say that beavers conduct all their affairs on the Socialist plan, but that they do so, is true. They live in colonies. All the able-bodied ones are workers for the general good, and no cunning, selfish beaver is permitted to rob his fellows on the plea that if he is not permitted to get something for nothing, there will be no incentive for beavers to do anything and beaverdom will go to ruin. Aged and wounded, and sick beavers are fed and tenderly cared for, and the young ones play and have good times, but healthy middle aged beavers all work for the good of the community. There are leaders among them and some seem wiser than others, but all are workers. There are no scheming drones selfishly exploiting his fellows and rendering no useful service to the colony. Our statesmen might learn useful lessons by studying the ways of the beavers.—R. A. Dague.

## THE FALCON—INTERESTING INCIDENTS

I have read several interesting stories about the falcon and will retell two or three of them in this contribution to Our Young Folks. Central Asia is the native home of the falcon, but now they are found in other countries. They are of the hawk family except are larger and stronger than the hawk. In Asia and even in Europe they are trained to hunt foxes and wolves as well as smaller animals and quails. Sometimes the falcon ventures far out at sea. Last year five of them alighted on the rising of the German steamer Steinmarka a thousand miles from land.

The birds stopped there apparently ex-  
husted. The chief officer's eagle eye, combined with his knowledge of natural history,

made known to him that the birds were a form of feathered life mighty seldom met with in mid-Atlantic.

When he reached the birds his troubles had just begun. Every time the officer reached a hand toward them he lost a chunk of flesh.

Wrapping his legs about the mast so that he had free use of his hands, he managed to grab a couple of the birds and descend to the deck. The other three falcons followed him, doing their best to reach his unprotected face with their sharp beaks.

The three free birds apparently determined to rescue their comrades, but they were soon captured by the ship's crew.

The three larger birds, which are particularly fierce, were chained to the deck, while the other two were put into a big cage. When the ship gets back to Germany Chief Officer Gébauche will give the birds to the Berlin zoo.

Another story we read about these hawks is to the effect how an officer in the English army took with him two falcons on his trip to Canada. During the voyage across the Atlantic one was missed, and the owner made up his mind that it was irretrievably lost.

While in Halifax some weeks later he happened to see in a newspaper a paragraph to the effect that an American schooner just arrived in port had on board a fine hawk that had come on board during the passage from Liverpool. It at once occurred to the colonel that it might be his falcon, and he lost no time in visiting the schooner.

The captain of the craft was inclined to doubt his story, but the colonel suggested that his claim to the ownership of the bird be put to a test. He was to be brought into the presence of the hawk, and if the bird was his he felt sure that it would show signs of recognition that would convince the bystanders that he was its owner. The trial was agreed upon, and the hawk was brought into the room.

The door was hardly opened before it darted for the shoulder of the colonel and avenged by every means in its power its delight and affection. It rubbed its head softly against his cheek and taking hold of the buttons of his coat, champed them playfully between his mandibles.

The proof was sufficient, and the bird was promptly given over to the rightful owner.

The officer had of course always treated the bird with kindness and that was the reason why it loved him. Birds and animals as well as humans return kindness for kindness.—R. A. Dague.

(SEE PAGE 4)

## UNCLE SAM DOING SOCIALISTIC THINGS

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A few years ago the discovery was made that the pearl button industry was liable to fail because shell were becoming scarce. Uncle Sam's attention was called to the matter and Professor Paul Bartsch of the Smithsonian Institute was sent to Muscatine Iowa to start a hatchery in the Mississippi river as the mussels thrive in fresh water.

Miss Florence L. Clark has described the

manner in which the rivers are being restocked with these shells as follows:

The federal government has been at work the past season making material for pearl buttons by inoculating river fish with infant clams. It is an odd business, but a successful and promising one.

Most of the pearl buttons of the world are made from the shells of fresh water mussels. Such enormous quantities of the mussels have been fished out of the Mississippi river the past 10 years, in order to satisfy the demands of the button factories, that the beds are almost depleted. The government is now endeavoring to create a new supply by artificial propagation.

The steamer Curlew was an important agent in the work the past season. All summer and fall it plied the Mississippi between Muscatine and La Crosse, planting clams. An additional 60,000 more clams—or the material for some half billion buttons—than there were last spring.

The steamer is in charge of an expert from the United States bureau of fisheries. It is fitted up with eight iron tanks, each of which is four feet long, two feet wide and three feet deep. Fresh water is kept running in these tanks constantly and each tank is supplied by a compressed air pump.

It is the nature of the fresh water mussel in the second stage of its existence—that is after it has left the spawn sack in the gills of the parent clam—to live for a period as a parasite on fish before it drops to the river-bed a full-fledged clam. It is this peculiarity of mussel nature that the government is taking advantage of in its work of replenishing the depleted clam beds.

The crew of the Curlew catch fish with seines in the troughs and bring them aboard and place them in tanks. Female clams are then secured, their shells opened and the spawn, several thousand in number, lying in a sack a couple of inches long in the gills of the parent, are removed. The glochidia, as the tiny creatures are called, are thrown into the tanks with the fish. Their valves remain open for five or six minutes. As the fish breathe in the water the glochidia are drawn to the gills. No sooner do they touch the flesh of the fish than they shut up "like a clam" and hold on tight. Sometimes two or three thousand in the space of a few minutes will fasten upon a single fish. No sooner do they get hold than they burrow into the flesh of the gills, there to make their home for eight days to six weeks, according to the variety and the time of the year, before they drop off as fully developed bivalves. The inoculated fish are taken out of the tank and then thrown into the river.

Other fish and other spawn take their place in the tanks, and the work proceeds so rapidly that hundreds of thousands of the clams are placed in the river in a single day. Sunfish are found to be the best, which for inoculation purposes, though all varieties except gar can be used. As different species of mussels spawn at different seasons, the work of propagation and planting can be carried on for

## THE PARTY PAGE

## READY FOR JENA CONGRESS

BERLIN, Germany—As the date set for the Jena congress of the German Social-Democrats draws near, the old story of the split that is always going to destroy the party appears in the capitalist press. This time it was sure to come. The death of Bebel had removed the unifying force that held the party together. The question of the mass strike against the Prussian mass strike. Very few organizations have advised a vote of censure. Some criticize the Socialist members because not all of them were present when some important votes were taken, but further than this there is a general note of approval of the action of the Social-Democratic representatives.

The language question will certainly lead to some sharp debate and may prove a rather hard nut for the congress to crack, but that there should be any division or important rupture in the party on this is unthinkable.

Finally, it would seem from the tone of the discussions and resolutions received during the last few days that another question, and one common to the whole working class, must be raised, that of the nationalization of the state power. The vote is taken, the majority rejoices for a few minutes, then the minority accepts its defeat and joins hands for another year's work, and the anti-Socialist press suppresses the story of the harmony.

ADD TO UNEMPLOYED.

All over Germany there is a great army of workless workers whose relief is regularly called to the foreign press. There is a heated discussion on the question of the growth and development of the party, and the majority is in favor of the party work and the combined business and social requirements and the first regular meeting will be held next Wednesday evening.

The Socialist organization has occupied Laughrey's dancing hall for the last two years, three days in each week, while in the new location it will hold the original lease and be in a position to prosecute its work the year round, seven days a week. It has long been desired to conduct a library and reading room in connection with the party work and such a feature may be launched in the near future.

Some idea of the growth and strength of the local movement may be drawn from the fact that it has been able to meet an annual rental of \$900 and lease the Laughrey hall with several hundred dollars in the treasury. A sharp revival of interest in the party work is noted with the increasing weather membership is growing steadily and the organization promises to enter the next spring campaign early and with greater vigor than ever.

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Every Saturday



## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Established 1871

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

BRISENE HALL Sixth and Chestnut Streets Milwaukee, Wis.

FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR BERGER  
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OR CONTRIBUTIONS.

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HELSINKI, Finland.—The final results of the recent elections to the diet which are now available, show that the new chamber will be constituted as follows: Social-Democrats, 50; Old Finns, 32; Young Finns, 26; Swedes, 22; Agrarians, 25.

The Social-Democrats have gained four seats, the Young Finns one and the Agrarians two. The Old Finns lost five seats and the Swedes one.

The one Christian worker who sat in the last diet has not been re-elected.

LONDON, England.—A proposal of federating all the laborers' unions in the country will be put forward at the trade union congress to be held in Manchester shortly. The scheme, which emanated from the national council of general laborers, will affect, if it is adopted, 10 unions with a total membership of 250,000.

It is argued in favor of amalgamation that the expenses of the unions would be very much curtailed, since many of the offices could be dispensed with, and that to insure better conditions for the laborers, the action of strong unions is more likely to be effective than that of several small ones.

The United Order of General Laborers of London are in favor of the scheme, whilst the United Builders' Laborers are said to wish for the federation of all the workers in the building trade instead of an amalgamation of all laborers' unions.

B R U S S E L S, Belgium.—The Belgian Socialists do not propose to trust to the good will of the capitalist parties to carry out their agreement to revise the suffrage, which was made as a condition of the calling off of the general strike. At the time of abandoning the strike the Socialists announced that they would at once take up a most energetic agitation for universal suffrage in order to keep the subject alive and arouse public opinion.

The plan has been kept up and the agitation is now reaching a climax. To bring it to a final pitch that will compel action, every member of the Belgian Socialist party has been called upon to pay a half week's salary into a special fund to be devoted to the

TO THE EDITOR:

Have just read your editorial comment of Alton Parker's Ohio State Bar association address which I had mailed to you. Thank you for your very able review of it so far as it related to Socialism in Parker's address.

Yours truly,

W. G. WILLIAMS.

## MILWAUKEE'S BIG LABOR DAY

"The greatest Labor day celebration ever held in Milwaukee," was the manner in which Frank J. Weber, business agent of the Federated Trades' council, characterized Monday's parade of 12,000 workers who formed in line from Brisbane hall, marched east on Chestnut street, and then swept up Third street, to Pabst park.

It was one of the most impressive parades ever seen in the city and it took more than four hours for all the marchers to reach the park.

Under the direction of Grand Marshal John Brophy, of the Allied Printing trades, assisted by Division Marshals August Klose, J. J. Fleming, Frank French and M. H. Whitaker, the parade began forming shortly after 10 a. m. By 10:30 a greater part of the union men were in line, and by 11 a. m. the entire line of march was under way. But few floats were in the parade. It was a march of the army of organized labor. Twenty bands, heading the various labor organizations, accompanied the marchers.

Officials of the Federated Trades council and John Brophy, recording secretary of the council headed the first division of the parade, which consisted of the Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 77; Switchmen's No. 70; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen No. 191; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen No. 310; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen No. 495; Wagon Peddlers No. 1; Freight



Top, left—Trophy presented to Machinists by Milwaukee Leader. Right—parade turning into Third Street. Center—Crowds at Brisbane Hall watching parade form. Bottom, Left—Group of Broom Makers waiting for the signal to march. Bottom, Right—J. P. Frey, principal speaker of the day.

Painters No. 922; Painters No. 832; Tile Layers and Helpers No. 8; Building Laborers No. 118; Granite Cutters, Marble Workers, Helpers No. 78; Carpenters District council; Carpenters No. 188; Carpenters No. 1,447; Carpenters No. 1,063; Carpenters No. 1,519; Carpenters No. 1,554; Carpenters No. 522; Carpenters No. 1,744.

The fifth division included the Label Trades Department and the Cigarmakers Union No. 28; Barbers No. 54; Waiters No. 59; Barbers No. 50; Journeyman Tailor No. 66; Garment Workers No. 193; Garment Workers No. 22; Glove Cutters No. 37; Boot and Shoe Workers No. 172; Boot and Shoe Cutters No. 33; Broom Makers No. 1; Bakers No. 202; Picture Operators No. 164; Tobacco Workers No. 18; Upholsterers No. 29; Bill Posters No. 12; Allied Printing Trades council; Typographical Union Help. No. 61; Steam Fitters No. 60; Sprinkler Fitters No. 182; Plumbers No. 75; Sheet Metal Workers No. 24; Bridges and Structural Iron Workers No. 8; Steam Engineers No. 139; Machinery Movers No. 47; Electrical Workers No. 484; Cement Workers No. 95; Painters No. 781;

by. The Longshoremen were dressed in their working clothes, as were the Painters and Granite Cutters, and several of the other crafts.

The Wagon Peddlers' union, the Painters' union, the Lathers' union and the Granite Cutters' union had floats in the parade. Much merriment created the appearance of the Broom Makers, who carried umbrellas fashioned from broom corn. The Electricians' Workers carried a banner which declared they were the boys who handled the hot stuff.

Though Pabst park was packed to the limit no disorder was experienced.

Not a single arrest was made all day. Every day was bent on having a good time, and everybody had a good time. John P. Frey, president of the Industrial Workers of the World, gave an address on "The Progress and Problems of Labor" before a large crowd in the Hippodrome. The rise and growing strength of the labor union movement in America and the world as well, was the leading feature of Frey's address.

Attacks Injunctions. He bitterly attacked the use of the injunction, so readily granted by the

capitalist judges against labor, during strikes. He declared the one and only way for the workers to end the abuse of the injunction by the capitalist judges, was for the working people to elect members of their own class to legislative, administrative and judicial offices.

The capitalist class has control of the government, he said, but in a democracy where the working people have the ballot, the capitalists can not control the government if the workers vote for their own interests. The workers must learn to vote together as well as strike together, he declared.

After Frey had finished his address at the Hippodrome, the Milwaukee Leader trophies, which had been voted for by the various unions during the last few weeks, was awarded. The beautiful banner was won by the Machinists' United Union No. 66. The gavel was won by the Granite Cutters' association.

The Milwaukee Leader's handsome presents consisting of two gold monthly tax out of their slender earnings, without even a hint of getting rich. John P. Frey, president of the Industrial Workers of the World, was charged with graft; in others, the officials became involved in more unsocialistic squabbles for the spoils of office. Actual executive power existed in always exercising influence, which always characterizes the leaders of a party which is fighting in opposition seemed to vanish—as is also always the case—when and where the party came into power.

But in any party to which thousands of poor men gladly pay a regular monthly tax out of their slender earnings, without even a hint of getting rich. John P. Frey, president of the Industrial Workers of the World, was charged with graft; in others, the officials became involved in more unsocialistic squabbles for the spoils of office. Actual executive power existed in always exercising influence, which always characterizes the leaders of a party which is fighting in opposition seemed to vanish—as is also always the case—when and where the party came into power.



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## PAYS TRIBUTE TO SEIDEL

(Continued from 1st page.)

much larger scale municipal dances are in successful operation, there is no audible opposition to the plan—largely, nay, because there is no taunt of Socialism about it. At least, if the municipal dances were proposed by the Socialists one is certain that there would be a large and violent outcry against them.

All of which illustrates how men quarrel about words; how unreasoning most people are in their support of or opposition to a given plan. If the Socialists were simply to change their name it is probable that many of their ideas and projects would receive almost unanimous approval, while at the same time it is certain that many of the most fanatical advocates of the party would drop away.

Three or four years ago there was an epidemic of Socialist victories all over the country. In two score widely scattered towns and cities Socialists were chosen as mayors, aldermen, and other municipal officials. To many sane and sober, if prejudiced minds, the thing was ominous. Terrible were the prophecies of revolution and disaster.

To the fanatic and equally prejudiced Socialist these first triumphs of his party were even more significant. They meant, something vaguely, the coming in of a new era, the final downfall of the capitalist; the quick rising to supreme power of the working class.

## Nothing Happened.

And then, after all, nothing—next to nothing—happened. Some of the Socialist officials did their jobs well; some failed utterly. In certain cities the administration was charged with graft; in others, the officials became involved in more unsocialistic squabbles for the spoils of office. Actual executive power existed in always exercising influence, which always characterizes the leaders of a party which is fighting in opposition seemed to vanish—as is also always the case—when and where the party came into power.

Among these first year students it is encouraging to notice there were several employees of the city controller's office and the city gas department. One of the first year graduates was C. M. Madsen, a working painter, afterwards elected to the lower house of the state legislature.

Whatever one may think of Socialism, there can be no doubt that any agency which makes a considerable number of young men acquainted with the principles can in the details of city government is doing good work.

In the work of studying the questions assigned to them the members of the committee conferred with appropriate members of the regular city government, thus getting an idea of the difficulties which confront the official in actual practice.

Among these first year students it is encouraging to notice there were several employees of the city controller's office and the city gas department. One of the first year graduates was C. M. Madsen, a working painter, afterwards elected to the lower house of the state legislature.

Whatever one may think of Socialism, there can be no doubt that any agency which makes a considerable number of young men acquainted with the principles can in the details of city government is doing good work.

For in a great city like Chicago, the importance of men and of issues with which the great mass of voters are concerned is far greater than the corruption and bribery which exist among a few.

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS

## Young Folks in Action

Contributions solicited. Write briefly.

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUES

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE  
OF N. J.

The provisional organization held its second meeting on Sunday Aug. 3, at 10:30 p. m., at the Newark Labor Lyceum. Delegates were present from Cleve Paterson and Circles 1 and 2 of Newark. West Hoboken was not represented.

A. G. Craig of Cresskill was elected chairman and Harry Binn of Newark, secretary pro tem.

The organization held its third meeting on Sunday Aug. 10, at 10:30 p. m., at the Newark Labor Lyceum. Delegates were present from Cleve Paterson and Circles 1 and 2 of Newark. West Hoboken was not represented.

A. G. Craig of Cresskill was elected chairman and Harry Binn of Newark, secretary pro tem.

The organization held its fourth meeting on Sunday Aug. 17, at 10:30 p. m., at the Newark Labor Lyceum. Delegates were present from Cleve Paterson and Circles 1 and 2 of Newark. West Hoboken was not represented.

A. G. Craig of Cresskill was elected chairman and Harry Binn of Newark, secretary pro tem.

The organization held its fifth meeting on Sunday Aug. 24, at 10:30 p. m., at the Newark Labor Lyceum. Delegates were present from Cleve Paterson and Circles 1 and 2 of Newark. West Hoboken was not represented.

A. G. Craig of Cresskill was elected chairman and Harry Binn of Newark, secretary pro tem.

The organization held its sixth meeting on Sunday Aug. 31, at 10:30 p. m., at the Newark Labor Lyceum. Delegates were present from Cleve Paterson and Circles 1 and 2 of Newark. West Hoboken was not represented.

A. G. Craig of Cresskill was elected chairman and Harry Binn of Newark, secretary pro tem.

The organization held its seventh meeting on Sunday Sept. 7, at 10:30 p. m., at the Newark Labor Lyceum. Delegates were present from Cleve Paterson and Circles 1 and 2 of Newark. West Hoboken was not represented.

A. G. Craig of Cresskill was elected chairman and Harry Binn of Newark, secretary pro tem.

## DOG UNDERSTANDS 300 WORDS

I have in my scrap-book the account of many intelligent dogs about which I have talked with my youthful readers, but Dixie Taylor owns a dog named "Jasper" who manifests greater intelligence than any dog I know. The Los Angeles Tribune is responsible for the story which is to the effect that Jasper entertained a party of scientists at the Smithsonian Institution recently. He was examined by Dr. Frank Baker, zoologist and Charles Walcott, secretary of the institution and described as "wonderful."

It was demonstrated that Jasper is a military dog with 300 words and that he understands any reasonable command given by his master, Dixie Taylor.

The dog wrote on a typewriter, distinguished between "man" and "woman", picked up bits of paper and put them either in a cuspidor or a waste basket as directed to do.

"Go into the room across the hall, find a typewriter and write," said Mr. Taylor to the dog. The dog obeyed, undirected.

"Look out of the window and then push this hook over," said Mr. Taylor, placing a book on its end on the floor. The dog looked out of the window, turned and pushed the book.

Jasper obeyed commands that he had never heard before. This, a number of the scientists said, proved that Jasper has reasoning power.

A gentleman in Lippincott's Magazine writes of his dog and says he possesses human intelligence and, understands what he and his wife, say to him. He says: "I own a dog named 'Bob.' Wife and I are very much attached to him. I don't see how we could possibly get along without him. If my wife mislays anything, from a rolling pin to a bridge score, anywhere around the house, all she has to do is to set Bob after it, and he finds it. When I am in a hurry to catch a train in the morning and my collar button slips out of my hands and disappears, as collar buttons are almost certain to do at such moments, good old Bob gives a yelp of delight and goes after it, saving me no end of trouble, much time, and some language."

I have in a former communication told of a dog "Jim" who would play ball with his master and even with other boys showing that he unquestionably used reasoning powers and understanding much that was said to him. Only by kind treatment can any dog be taught to do intelligent things.—R. A. Dague.

## PUZZLES

## MIXED-UP WORDS

A prize of a Socialist pamphlet will be given for the first correct answer to the following mixed-up words:

ROLLEDPII SLIPE FO BIPCUL NUDPREL

The prize for the first correct answer to the Mixed Letter Puzzle in No. 28 is awarded to Miss Beatrice Burke Provo, Utah. The correct answer reads as follows: "Socialism Will Free Mankind."

VOLUME 2

## SENATOR DAGUE'S STORIES

BEAVERS CARRY ON BUSINESS  
SOCIALISTICALLY

I have in former contributions to Our Young Folks written quite lengthily about beavers and I will again venture to repeat some of the interesting facts recorded in a book recently published by Enos A. Mills entitled, "In Beaver World." It seems that Mr. Mills is an enthusiastic